

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy

A Safe Medicine for Children.

In buying a cough medicine for children never be afraid to buy CHAMBER-LAIN'S COUGH REMEDY. There is no danger from it, and relief is always sure to follow. It is intended especially for coughs, colds, croup and whooping cough, and is the best medicine in the world for these diseases. It is not only a certain cure for croup, but, when given as soon as the croupy cough appears, will prevent the attack. Whooping cough is not dangerous when this remedy is given as directed. It contains no opium or other harmful drugs, and may be given as confidently to a baby as to an adult.

WOMAN SOLDIER WAS KILLED IN SIEGE OF PORT ARTHUR

Haratina Karotkievitch, Bride of a Russian Private, Disguised Herself as a Man and Enlisted in the Army to Be Near Husband-When Discovered She Was Allowed to Remain-Passed Uninjured Through a Score of Engagements Only to Be Mortally Wounded by an Exploding Shell.

Special Correspondence of The Sunday Republic. Chefoo, Dec. 2.-This is the story of Haratina, allas Haraton, Karotkievitch, the Russian woman who was killed in the trenches while serving as a private of infantry. Stories of Russian amazons have been written and denied so often that one besitates to tell another.

This story, however, deserves full credence. Some day it will be made public from the War Office at St. Petersburg, as in a recent report General Stoessel told the Caar of the young woman's death. and expressed himself as highly pleased with her conduct as a soldier under his

At the time of the outbreak of heatilities the Ill-fated girl was the menth-old bridgef Jakoff Karotklevitch, a bartender in a small town on the Chinese Eastern Railroad. Jakoff was and is a member of the reserves, and his call to the ranks came shortly after the first Japanese attack on Port Arthur.

He was attached to the garrison of the latter place, and left his young wife at home to look after his interests.

Haratina, anxious to hold her husband's position for him, became a barmaid, However, she found the work so uncongenial that she eventually gave it up, and an intense longing coming over her to see Jakoff, she decided to pay him a visit at Port Arthur. In times of peace she had journeyed to the great port, which is the meeta of the Russian inhabitants of Manchuria, and now she felt perfectly confidid tox mention her invention to the neighborn, and disappeared, so far as they were concerned; quite mysteriously from

ARRIVAL AT PORT ARTHUR. He was a very much surprised and de-lighted Juliof Karotklevitch who may his pretty wife come marching into the trenches, attired in soldier clothes and carrying a rifle. For a time he could ocarcely believe his eyes. The soldiers tell how at first sight of him she forgot military discipline and all that did not have to do with Jakoff, how she threw her rifle upon the ground and fairly jumped into his outstretched arms. Soldiers in the pits looked up from their smoking rifles, eyes wide open with astonishment, not knowing what to make of such a startling display of affection between men, and soldiers, too. It took them some time to become reconcided to Haratina's presence in their milest, but General Stoessel tells how after a time they grew accustomed to it and were consequently better men.

With her cap off and her bright hair that had been so carefully colled that the cap might conceal it tumbling over her soldier blouse can accident entirely due to Jahoff's beartsh caresses. Haratina told him, and incidentally a hundred others. how she had become a soldier of the Care to the first selection. She was in the fights of May 16 and 38. also at Yupilatze and Green Hill, as a member of the Seventh Company, Pifferenth Resident. Purply the Seventh Company, Pifferenth Resident, I with the seventh Resident. Purply the Seventh Company, Pifferenth Resident, I with the seventh Resident. Purply the Seventh Company, Pifferenth Resident, I with the seventh Resident. Purply the Seventh Company, Pifferenth Resident, Purply the Seventh Resident Resident. Purply the Seventh Company, Pifferenth Resident Purply the Seventh Resident him, and incidentally a hundred others, how she had become a soldier of the Czar. told them how, after her arrival at in the military police had arrested and forbidden her to journey to Port in. Notwithstanding the great fear in

which Russians, and Russian women especially, hold the police of their country, Haratina disguised herself in masculine attire and secured a position as brakeman on a train bound for Port Arthur.

Shortly after her arrival at Tallewan she fell in with two companies of her husband's regiment, in which were friends of hers. In compliance with their suggestion she assumed her proper garb and arrangements were made, not of an official sort, however, for her to accompany them to Port Arthur.

However, on the night before the day

however, for her to accompany them to Port Arthur.

However, on the night before the day set for the company's departure. Haratina was arrested and barely escaped being sent back to Harbin. The guards led her before the Captain, who had ordered the arrest, and there the girl told her story so unreservedly and so pathetically that the Russdan officer was much impressed by it. Porgetting for the time his official character, he complimented her on the daring manner in which she had outwitted the pelice at Harbin. He even suggested that she enlist and become a soldler, inasmuch as there existed a general order forbidding women unattached to the army to enter Port Arthur.

Haratina at once fell in with the idea, and the next morning before the departure of the companies she took the oath of fidelity, donned her uniform, shouldered her rife and became as a man among men, all for Jakoff's sake. She was assigned to one of the companies, and left that afternoon, marching in a second set of fours.

of fours, HARATINA IN CAMP.

In camp and in the trenches the young woman became a great favorite, the soldiers regarding her as a modern Joan of Arc. Her wish is said to have been law with them, and when in her presence they carefully refrained from profanity. In fact, she seemed to wield a good influence over the entire garrison. In her dist action she established a reputation that a General might well envy. So,diers followed her biladly, and sometimes her company officers had the greatest difficulty in preventing her from leading the men into zones of great danger. In one bayonet charge she is said to have killed a Japanese soldier with her bayonet and wounded another with a builet. On another occarion, a Japanese, failing wounded near her, she dropped her rifle and cared for him until the stretcher men came to take him to the hospital. The wounded Japanese recognized her as a woman and kiesed her hand as she walked beside his stretcher. with them, and when in her presence they tained, the water has been demonstrated to be a great restorative for human belings. A draught from this "milk" spring has the effect of creating a glow over the entire body, brightening the eye and dispelling fatigue.

The spring was discovered by travelers passing through Routt County, whose horses deserted camp during the night and were found near the pool, about which were congregated many wild animals.

Another discovery which has just been made by a geologist, near Beulah, Colo, is a peculiar clay, light in weight and color. This deposit attracted the attention of a man of science, who, while investigating, inhaled considerable of the the dust, part of which found its way into his stomach. Upon removing his ciothing preparatory to retiring, it was found that his body exhaled a purgent, yet not unpleasiant odor. The undergarments were impregnated with something that looked like mud, which was even then exuding from the pores of the skin.

The peculiar incident was reported to H. H. Bourne, geologist for the Beulah and Pueblo Ralifood, who had been for years a sufferer from dyspepsia. Mr. Bourne took a small quantity of the clay into his stomach, obtained benefit and begun to eat it regularly, with hot water.

stretcher.
She was in the fights of May 16 and 26.

NURSED INJURED HUSEAND. On August 19, at Corner Hill. Jakoff re-

Is to love children, and me home can be completely happy without them, yet the ordeal through which the ex-

pectant mother must pass usually is so full of suffering, danger and fear that she looks forward to the critical hour with apprehension and dread.

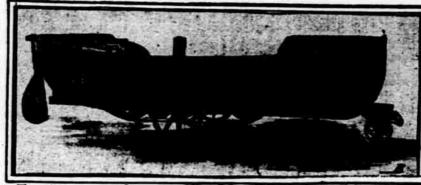
Mother's Friend, by its penetrating and soothing properties, allays nausea, nervousness, and all unpleasant feelings, and

so prepares the system for the ordeal that she passes through the event safely and with but little suffering, as numbers ordeal that she passes through have testified and said, "it is worth its weight in gold." \$1.00 per bottle of druggists. Book containing valuable information mailed free.

THE SELECTION OF ASSESSED, 66.

AUTOMOBILE LIFEBOAT TO MINIMIZE PERILS OF SEA

Double-Oylinder Engine Almost I ndestructible Will Propel New Craft at a Speed of Six Knots an Hour-Vessel Consists of Two Galvanized Steel Shells Superimposed in Such a Manner That a Large Air Space Is Left Between Them.



THE AUTOMOBILE LIFE BOAT

WRITTEN FOR THE SUNDAY REPUBLIC. With the improvements in life-saving derices that have been invented within the year, there is absolutely no sane reason for future loss of life due to steamship disasters. At La Rochelle, France, the other day, some mightily interesting experiments were made with a new automobil life-saving boat, and these were witnesse by thousands of people and delegates from the various life-saving societies, and the Navy Department (Ministere de la Marine) had its special representative.

The Henry lifeboat is an ingenious and in many respects a remarkable craft, and though there have been many vessels built since the time of the ark, none until the one under consideration could boast of having a hole in the bottom for the water to run out; what is yet more wonderful, the water that comes over the sides runs out through the hole in the bottom.

The paradox is easily explained when it is stated that the boat consists of two galvanized steel shells superimposed in such a manner that a large air space is left between them. This air space is divided

MEDICINAL WONDERS IN

REPUBLIC SPECIAL

Newly Discovered Spring of Mills-

Colored Water Is Demonstrated to

Denver. Jan. 21 .- Near Steamboat

Springs, in Routt County, has been dis-

covered a spring of milk-colored water to

which animals journey great distances to

It has been found that at this Meeca

all classes of wild and domestic animals

gather, passing by clear mountain streams

The water of this spring contains a

large percentage of magnesia, which ac-

counts for its peculiar color, and, although

tained, the water has been demonstrated

Bourne took a small quantity of the clay into his stomach, obtained benefit and began to eat it regularly, with hot water. After each such "dirt lunch," perspiration began and the madlike substance appeared through the porce. Several pounds of this clay has been caten by Mr. Bourne, who, although 65 years of age, has freed himself of dyspepsia.

Another remarkable clay is found in generous deposits near Rock Creek. Wyo, which many years ago was a railroad shipping point for Forts Fetterman and McKinney, at which time the rail from the forts to the railroad was constantly covered with overland teams. Somebody found that here and there could be picked up a talcilke substance which was an excellent substitute for soap, and as such it was used by the freighters.

Later the substance was tried on the legs and free of lame horses with gratifying results, relief coming as a rule in a night.

and the Bear River to reach it.

WILDS OF THE ROCKIES.

following tests were made to substantiate these claims:

First.—The boat was raised by means of a derrick stern upward until its length assumed a line vertical to and six feet above the surface of the water; it was then instantly released, when, plunging bow first into the water, it righted itself immediately. Another boat was turned upside down on perfectly smooth water and was raised slightly on one side, much as a wave would do, when the lifeboat at once rolled over on even keel.

The boat is not only unsinkable because it has more than a dozen water-tight compartments, but also because the opening in the center permits the water to escape immediately when a wave is shipped. An artificial wave, consisting of five tons of water, was suddenly thrown into the lifeboat from a height of about twelve feeteresult, the boat was emptied almost instantly.

A decided improvement in life belts has

between them. This air space is divided into twelve lateral, one forward and one after water-tight compartments. In the very center of the boat is a narrow opening, which extends the whole length of the space intended for crew or passengers and joins a case for a centerboard; it is, however, much wider than is necessary for this purpose, as it is intended not only for holding the thin sheet steel centerboard, but to empty the boat as well.

The centerboard is weighted with a 600-pound builb of moided lead, and with it can be raised and lowered in the usual manner. These boats can be fitted with oars and salis, and one of the notable features of the experiments at La Rochelle was the maneuvering of the first nutomobile lifeboat. A Henry boat was furnished with a double cylinder twelve-horse-power gasoline engine, which gave a speed of six knots an hour

The engine cannot be reversed, but by an ingenious contrivance the propelier blades can be reversed instead, which produces the same result. These are the principal distinctive features of the boat as well as to lifeboats.

CANNOT BE UPSET.

The claims for this lifeboat, and which it is unsinkable and cannot be upset, and the

into the convalescent stage. During this time she wore clothes belonging to one of the hospital nurses. However, when Jakoff was out of all danger she began to yearn for the excitement of duty in the the trenches, and, cleaning her rifle and brushing up her uniform, she set out to join her company. Subsequently she was in the flerce fighting about the waterworks redoubt, conducting herself with rare gallantry. It was here that some of the soldiers of her regiment charged the Japanese, shouting her first name in answer to the weird "banzais."

On October 18 the soldier woman was to have celebrated her twenty-first birthday, but, sad to relate, while visiting the Eight Company of her regiment, an eleven-inch shell exploded over its trench, killing the brave woman and eight others instantly.

The news of the heroine's death cast a gloom over the entire garrison; officers and men mourned for her alike, and many a rough, war-hardened fellow shed tears of gentle sympathy. They buried her with the eight others under the brow of Rocky Hill, and on her grave now stands a rude wooden cross inscribed with the following epitaph: "Private Haratina Karotkie-vitch, the bravest of Russian women, who fell fighting for her Czar and her country."

E. LOUNGE Indian Territory History Full of His Conflicts With the Cherokee Nation.

WAS CALLED AN INTRUDER

Authorities Desired His Removal, While Chief Remained in Midst of Turmoil, Continuing to Assert Rights.

Vinite, I. T., Jan. 21.-Governor Watts in relating the life of "King" Jeff Watts. who died some time ago, said that it would be a difficult thing to ascertain what were the most turbulent times in the life of the great Cherokee intruder.

"All of the times he was fighting for hi

rights in the Cherokee Nation were more less turbulent. There are two events which nearly resulted in an open conflict with the Cherokee Sheriffs. The first was in 1969 or 1870, when Sheriff Albert Johnson of Sequoyah district, who was subsequently killed by Frank Morgan, undertook, under an order from the tribal authorities, to evict Jeff Watts from the Indian Territory for trying to hold lands in had decided his claim to Cherokee citizenship adversely, and had classed him as an intruder. This came right after his first assertion to his claim had been contested. "Watts was then living in the vicinity of Pawpaw, in the Cherokee Nation, not far from Fort Smith, Ark., and the Sheriff started with deputies to evict him. At Cottonwood. L. T., the Sheriff and his deputies met Doctor Moorehead, who asked where they were going. He was told asked where they were going. He was told of their intentions and he warned them against it. He told the officers that Watts had been warned of their advance, and that he was prepared for them and would use all the means at his command to resist them, and that if the attempt was made it would result in bloodshed.

"After parleying the Sheriff and his crowd returned and reported to the tribal authorities. Things went along with more or less trouble after that. Lawsuits followed, but Watts lived in the midst of turnoil and strife still asserting his right in the Cherokee country.

"The next open attack was in 1888, when the Cherokee and his deputies were up in arms and were going to evict Watts if they had to resort to extremes. The tribal authorities had again decided that the intruder chief must leave, and George Gunter, who was then Sheriff of Sequoyah district, with a force of deputies was directed to remove Watts.

"But Watts had been warned of the Sheriff's intentions, and had gathered about twenty-five friends and neighbors, armed with all kinds of guns, and gathered about twenty-five friends and neighbors, armed with all kinds of guns and gathered about twenty-five friends and awaited the coming of the Sheriff, who had about equal forces.

"They advanced within about seventy-five yards of Watts's home and called on Watts to surrender. The Sheriff told Jeff asked where they were going. He was told

Later the substance was tried on the legs and feet of lame horses with gratifying results, relief coming as a rule in a night.

Three Aged Men Die on Same Bay. REPURIZE SPECIAL Selins Grove, Pa., Jan. 2.—The unusual coincidence of three aged men dying within twelve hours was recorded at Freeburg. Washington Menges, Jonathan Grimm and Emanuel Bordner, aged % 21 and 22 years, preminent farmers of that locality, passed away.

Some Specially Good After-Season Values in Our

Boys' Department

Norfolk, Sailor and Russian styles-of pure all-wool Scotches, Cassimeres and Tweeds, in brown and gray mixtures and plaids; by combining several broken lots to 16 years—reduced to.. 35.35 we have all sizes from 2 1/2

Boys' Knee Pants Suits, in Double-Breasted, Children's Overcoats, in blue, gray and brown frieze; also fancy mixtures; cut double-breasted with two rows of gilt or nickel buttons emblem on slegves deep velvet collar strap in back—cut large and loose -sizes 4 to 7 years only-

Pronounced Reductions in Boys' Furnishings.

BLACK CAT HOSE-Sizes 13c

SWEATERS—In white, blue, red

SUSPENDERS—In liste web, gilt or nickel mountings—ex- 250

choice, to close, at.....

Bosoms, vast variety of shades reduced to..... BOYS CAPS-In plush Polo, Brighton styles— reduced to.....

SHIRTS-Soft Negligee and Stiff

BOTP PULL-DOWN CAPS -- In all the newest styles and fab-rics; also full assortment of colors in Boys' All-Weel Skating Caps, at.....

Seventh Washington

The MODE!

"Your Money's Worth or Money Back."

and

Connecticut Farmers Are Said to Have Lost \$1,000,000 in Recent Ventures.

HAVANA SEED NOW FAVORED.

John A. Du Bon, Well-Known Buyer, Criticises the Department of Agriculture for Misleading Planters.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL

Hartford. Conn., Jan. 21.-"The tobacc experts of the Bureau of Soils see no reason to change their belief that the method of growing tobacco under shade in the Connecticut Valley will produce a wrapper leaf of great excellence, which can be sconomically used by the trade, and it would seem that the industry should be established upon a commercial scale." This abstract from the recent report of James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture, has set the tobacco growers of the Connecticut Valley talking, and many of them are not in the least backward about criticising the United States Government for backing up an enterprise which they say has already failed, and thus misleading farmers and others into investing their money where they are practically gure of leaters!

money where they are practically gure of losing it.

The report of Secretary Wilson will have little weight with the practical growers, however, for by bitter experience they have learned to trust to their own knowledge rather than to the reports of men sent to Connecticut by the Government.

Growing of shade tobacco in Connecticut has been a fallure, and there is scarcely a grower in this State or across the line in Massuchusetts who will not frankly say so. Of course, there are a few who still have some of the tobacco in their barns, which they are anxious to dispose of, and they will say little until this is sold. Then they will be among the loudest talkers.

A rough estimate of the money lost during the last four years by tobacco growers in the valley on tobacco grown under cloth is \$1.000.00. Among the heavy losers have been Odds & Whipple, of Hartford; W. S. Pinney of Suffield; the International Tobacco Company and the United States Sumatra Tobacco Growing Company. The last company falled, and is now out of business. There have been several failures because of money invested in Sumatures because of money invested in Sumatares because of money invested in Sur

REDUCTION IN ACREAGE The greatest proof that shade-grown to bacco is a failure is shown by the reduction in acreage. Half an acre was grown in Poquenock in 1909 and in 1901 forty-

tion in acreage. Half an acre was grown in Poquonock in 1900 and in 1901 forty-seven acres were grown. This was increased to 700 in 1902, and in 1902 close to 800 acres were cultivated under cloth. There was an awakening last year and less than fifty acres were grown, while all accounts indicate there will not be a dozen acres of the tobacco to cut in the Connecticut Valley next fall.

"If, as Secretary Wilson's report snys, shade-grown tobacco can be grown with profit, why should the farmers pull up stakes and go back to the Havana seed and broad-leaf tobacco, which is grown in the open?" s the question the farmers themselves ask when declaring that the report is mislending and erroneous.

The one great reason why shade-grown tobacco is not a success in the Connecticut Valley is because there is practically no market for it. The early crops brought big prices, but most of it was bought for experimental purposes. The price, therefore, was no criterion as to the real value of the tobacco. It led many persons to invest their money, however, only to lose it. The sale of the first crop in 100 did considerable of the business, and the genuineness of this sale is still questioned. The totacco was seld to Joseph Mitchellson of Tariffville. He set his own price on it, which was extremely high—as high as 2500 a pound for the best grade, while the average price was more than 31.50 a pound. From forty-seven to forty-eight acres of the 1901 crop were sold at auction in May, 1902 and brownt as high as 255 a pound. This was sold in small lots, however, and was purchased by tobacco packers, who wished to experiment with the new leaf. The Government reports meanwhile told of the great prices the tobacco was bringing, and onewafter another the farmers rushed into it.

STATEMENT OF FIRST REPORT.

After the first sale to Mr. Mitchellson STATEMENT OF FIRST REPORT.

After the first sale to Mr. Mitchellson the Government's report showed how 300 per cent could be made by growing Sumatra tobacco under cloth. The fact that the crops world not be ruined by half-storms also led the farmers on, and the cotton mills had to run overtime, so enthusiastic were the growers over the "get-rich-quick" scheme.

John A. Du Fon of Popuonock, superintendent of the Connecticut Tobacco Experiment Company and one of the most experienced and best-known tobacco growers in the talley, does not heatable to criticise the fixvernment.

"Bade-grown tobacco in the Connecticut Valley is a failure," said Mr. Du Boa, "and it would be far better for interest. per cent could be made by growing SuDR. & MRS. CHAMLEE & CO., [This] 201 AND 203 N. TWELFTH STREET, ST. LOUIS

Whitney, Chief of the Bureau of Soils, to so report it. Had it been so reported by him to Secretary Wilson, the published report doubtless would have been different. "We started an experimental station here at Poquorcek in 1852, and for five years experimented with fertilizers. The State took hold of the experimental station and I was made superintendent. "When the Government decided to try shade-grown tobacco the experimental station grounds for the purpose. A deal was finally made and in 1900 one-half acre was grown under cloth. Part of this was Sumatra tobacco and part of it Havana seed. R. R. Floyd was the Government expert here then, and he spent much of his time at the experimental station.

much of his time at the experimental station.

'The tobacco was grown by the Connecticut Tobacco Experiment Company, and I was to dispose of it. When it came time to sell it 'Joe' Mitchelison of Tariff-ville came to me and wanted me to set a price on it. I would not, for the tobacco was only experimental and I did not care to mislead others by placing its value. 'Joe' finally said he would set the price, and did so. He set different prices on the different grades, and I was surprised at his offer.

FANCY PRICE FOR SEED. "Even the Havana seed, which is the same tobacco we grow in the open, was down for a fancy price. I told 'Joe' Havana seed wasn't worth the price, but he

down for a fancy price. I told 'Joe' Havana seed wasn't worth the price, but he said, 'It is shade-grown,' I went to Hartford and met Mr. Floyd, the Government agent, and Mr. Mitchellson, and the sale was made.

"Right after this out came a Government report telling what big money the tobacco had brought and encouraging the growers to plant it.

"Well, after 1990 I decided to grow the tobacco irrespective of the experimental station. I had several offers to form a company, and finally came to terms with Olds & Whipple, who were very enthusiastic about the Sumatra tobacco under cloth.

"A good-sized screage was planted under cloth and a fine crop was raised in 1991, 1992 and 1992. I had an offer to dispose of the 1993 crop for about 31.10 a pound, not graded. This I considered a fair offer, but Olds & Whipple thought they could do better. They failed to get their price, however, and the majority of the crop remained here in the barns.

"The following year we had another good crop, but the hitch came when Olds & Whipple were ready to dispose of it. The prices offered were not satisfactory and the majority of that crop also remained in the barns.

"In spite of the fact that shade-grown tobacco has proved a failure, I am going to try one acre more next spring. I have a scheme on foot which I wish to try, and will simply grow it as an experiment. The Government is making a mistake to urge the growers to lose more of their money by publishing flattering reports."

NEW TROLLEY SLEEPING CARS Tests Made of Them on Western Ohio Railway.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL Lima. O., Jan. 21.-The first trial test of a new type of trolley sleepers has been made on the Western Onto Railway.

Through sleeping car service is inaugurated between Lima and Indianapolis, running by the Western Ohio to Piqua, the Dayton and Troy to Dayton, the Dayton and Western and the Indianapolis and Eastern. The service will be without change of cars on two specials, and the limited on the Dayton-Lima run will make direct connection at Dayton for the West on the other two cars, practically giving four trains each way daily. ON BERLIN CANALS.

case for Crack Skatem on the Continent.

Berlin, Jan. 21.-Devotees of skatt have just received the welcome news that a number of canals in the neighbo of Berlin are to be closed to barge traffic in order that they may practice their favorite sport. The inspectors on these canals have been ordered to see that no barge breaks the ice without special permission. These measures have been taken to prevent the recurrence of fatal accidents which formerly resulted from thin sheets of ice covering the tracts through which the barge passed.

The American colony in Berlin has just suffered a loss by the death of Mrs. M. Dennison, the mother of Mrs. Julia A. Hutmacher, who died at her daughter's home. Mrs. Dennison had lived in Berlin for four years. She was a native of Pennsylvania, but was well known in New York. of Berlin are to be closed to barge traffi

for four years. She was a native of Fennsylvania, but was well known in New
York.

The Grand Duchess Marie of Meckienburg-Schwerin, who has been suffering
from influenza, is reported to be progressing favorably.

Further arrivals at the Hotel Bristol
include Prince and Princess Lowenstein,
who have arrived here from Drehnew,
and Count Wolff-Metternich, the German
Ambassador in London.

Prince Henri de Ligne, the newly appointed attache to the Belgian Legation
in Berlin, has arrived here and is stepping at the Palast Hotel. Count Anton
Apponyl is residing at the same hotel.

Doctor Hinspeter, the former tutor of
the Kaiser, has just undergone an operation. He is reported to be progressing favorably.

The latest arrivals at the Central Hestel
include Baron von Thunefeld, from Auguburg: Baron von Tauchnitz, from Marsen;
Major von Bornstedt, from Marsen;
Major von Bornstedt, from Marsen;
Baron von Heyking, from Munich,
It is stated that the coronation of the
Duke Karl Eduard of Saxe-Coburg Getha
will take place on July 12.

MUST GUARD CHINESE SAILORS

Captains Responsible if Exclusion

Law Is Violated. the United States Court in Bree served notice on masters of ships employing Chinese labor that he would hold them responsible in the future if any of the sailors escaped, in violation of the Cheste exclusion law. This was after he had expended senience on Captain Chubb of the Standard Oil steamship Satsuma.

lost two of the crew town.

On account of the nature of the the crew were not permitted to cook on the vessel, and when they went two of the coolies escaped. Judge I suspended sentence, inasmuch as the first case since the passage of the

New York, Jan. 31.—Deeds at lots, coating \$8.00. whis Rockefeller has just purchased ville, a little vilinge adjoining domain at Pocastice Hills, in other land he bought a few were filed at White Plains.

